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Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=USPT,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR	
☐	L14	l8 and l3	10
☐	L13	(180 near3 differential$3 near3 cod$4)	0
☐	L12	L10 and (frequenc$3 near3 hop$4) and (differential$4 near2 cod$3) and (network near3 (id or identif$4))	0
☐	L11	L10 and (frequenc$3 near3 hop$4) and (differential$4 near2 $3 cod$3) and (network near3 (id or identif$4))	2
☐	L10	375/219.ccls. or 375/219.ccls. or 375/316.ccls.	1895
☐	L9	L8 and l7	0
☐	L8	(375/283.ccls. or 375/283.ccls. or 375/308.ccls. or 375/330.ccls. or 375/331.ccls.)	978
☐	L7	(network near3 (id or identif$4)) and (frequenc$3 near3 hop$4)	166
☐	L6	L3 and (differential$4 near2 (encod$3 or decod$3)) and (network near3 (id or identif$4)) and (frequenc$3 near3 hop$4)	3
☐	L5	L3 and (differential$4 near2 (encod$3 or decod$3)) and (network near3 (id or identif$4))	4
☐	L4	L3 and (differential$4 near2 (encod$3 or decod$3)) same (network near3 (id or identif$4))	0
☐	L3	(375/130.ccls. or 375/132.ccls. or 375/133.ccls. or 375/134.ccls. or 375/135.ccls. or 375/136.ccls.)	1292
☐	L2	(frequenc$3 near3 hop$4) same (differential$4 near2 (encod$3 or decod$3)) same (network near3 (id or identif$4))	0
☐	L1	(frequenc$3 near3 hop$4) same (differential$4 near2 $3 cod$3) same (network near3 (id or identif$4))	6

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L5: Entry 3 of 4 File: USPT Aug 12, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5657317 A
TITLE: Hierarchical communication system using premises, peripheral and vehicular local area networking

Detailed Description Text (31):
In one embodiment of the Access Interval structure, all message transmissions use standard high-level data link control ("HDLC") data framing. Each message is delimited by High-Level Data Link Control Flags, consisting of the binary string 01111110, at the beginning of the message. A preamble, consisting of a known data pattern, precedes the initial FLAG. This preamble is used to attain clock and bit synchronization prior to start of data. Receiver antenna selection is also made during the preamble for antenna diversity. A CRC for error detection immediately precedes the ending FLAG. Data is NRZ-I (differentially) encoded to improve data clock recovery. High-Level Data Link Control NRZ-I data is run-length-limited to six consecutive bits of the same state. Alternatively, a shift register scrambler could be applied instead of differential encoding to obtain sufficient transitions for clock recovery. Data frames may be concatenated, with two or more frames sent during the same transmission, with a single FLAG separating them. An example of this is SYNC, followed by a HELLO or Reservation Poll (SYNC, HELLO and Reservation Poll are discussed more fully below).

Detailed Description Text (205):
More specifically, to establish a spontaneous LAN, a computing device must first identify at least one other network device with which spontaneous LAN communication is desired. To identify another network device, the computing device may play an active or passive role. In an active role, the computing device periodically broadcasts a request to form spontaneous LAN with either a specific network device or, more likely, with a specific type of network device. If a network device fitting the description of the request happens to be in range or happens into range and is available, it responds to the periodic requests to bind with the computing device, establishing the spontaneous LAN. Alternately, the network device may take a passive role in establishing the spontaneous LAN. In a passive role, the computing device merely listens for a request to form a spontaneous LAN transmitted by the appropriate network device. Once such a network device comes into range, the computing device responds to bind with the network device, establishing the spontaneous LAN.

Current US Cross Reference Classification (3):
375/133

L5: Entry 4 of 4 File: USPT Jan 4, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5276703 A
TITLE: Wireless local area network communications system

Detailed Description Text (62):
The protocol engine 142 performs several formatting functions. One formatting function it performs is to encode the differential multiphase modulation information. It accomplishes this by encoding sixteen possible phases as four binary bits. Additionally, the protocol engine utilizes a forty-eight bit spread spectrum chip sequence to further encode the digital signals. The protocol engine 142 then passes the encoded digital signals to the modem 148, via transmission path 144. Protocol engine 142 also provides modem 148 with various control and timing signals 146. The modem 148 does .sub.------ and then passes the digital data to the Intermediate Frequency (IF) module 152 via transmission path 150. The IF module 152 latches the digital signals passed from the modem 148 and then performs an analog to digital conversion on those signals. The IF module 152 then modulates the analog baseband signal onto a transmitter IF carrier at 360 MHz, according to control signals 154 provided from the protocol engine 142. The modulated signal is then passed to radio transmitter upconverter module 158, via transmission path 156. At transmitter module 158 the information signal is further modulated up to a 2.440 GHz carrier frequency in the case of an SU transmisson and a 5.780 GHz carrier frequency in the case of an HU transmission and transmitted over the wireless network via antenna 160.

Detailed Description Text (72):
The IF Module 300 receives, as its input 353, a spread spectrum, differentially encoded phase modulated signal centered at 180 MHz with an effective noise bandwidth of approximately 70 MHz. The input signal to the module 352 ranges from -63 dBm to approximately -7 dBm. The signal is amplified in a low-noise input amplifier 354 and then the signal level is set by a programmable gain stage 356. The programmable gain stage 356 is controlled by inputs 357 from the Protocol Engine 320 depicted in FIG. 8. The programmable gain stage 356 acts to compensate for unit-to-unit and temperature variations in gain in both this module and the preceding stages. The approximate range of the gain control is about 16 dB. Approximately 8 dB is allocated for prior stages and 8 dB is allocated for module 352.

Detailed Description Text (80):
In a preferred embodiment, any one of a plurality of network spread spectrum codes may be utilized with respect to a particular HU. Additionally, different HUs will employ different network codes to minimize internetwork interference. Each wireless terminal has the potential network codes stored in an internal ROM, along with the network configuration serial number so it can identify the correct HU. If the wireless terminal does not know which of the possible codes to use, then it shifts into IDLE NO TX state and monitors HU transmissions over the down-link channel until it determines that code. Once the transceiver, wishing to join the network, ascertains what it believes to be the proper spread spectrum code, it transmits a request to join the network during slot 0. The request to join includes an identifying address. When the HU receives a request to join the network, it first looks for the identifying address in its members list. If the SU appears on its

list, the HU returns a message that assigns the SU a slot number. If not, it rejects the request. The member list prevents SUs from one network accidentally joining another network.

Current US Original Classification (1):
375/130

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You have scored: 100

Your Percentage: 100 %

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Instructor Comments:

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